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SAINT & CLELAND, WEEKLY CHAMPION

SONG OF THE RIVER.

The rivers are dancing over the hills, Fed by thousands of little rills, That two kie and dance,

Slide and glance, Over the stones

With merry tones, Then foam and eddy, round and round With merry gurgling, bubbling sound.

And this is the song the river sings; This the song that uncessingly rings, Mid start and quiver And trenndous shiver,

As water leap
Over hollows deep:
"I am going to find my love, the sea;
My love that is waiting—wating for me.

"My love has a bosom broad and deep, Safe in his sheltering arms I shall sleep. His ponderous tones I hear through the moans

Then the tall grasses nod plumy heads;

They shiver and shake, Tremble and quake, In remonstrance vain

To the river again; They rustle and shake, bend and sway, "Go not down to the sea," they say.

"Cold is his heart, deceitful his voice;

Once in his power there is left no choice: You are lost! Yes, lost! Troubled and tossed;

Dashed upon rocks

Dashed upon rocks

With death-dealing shocks.

Heed not, oh, heed not the voice of the sea,
He is proud and selfish, cold as can be.

Has gone to the sea, and nevermore seen, Wilted and faded,

Of that wooing voice. Robin sings of his greed Into his net falls, fair blossom and weed."

Despised, degraded; Oblivion found And all for the sound

But the river laughed, the river leapt,

And toward the sca unceasingly swept.
"I am glad to be lost

My little voice drowned

"Let the lilies mate with their lily kind;
The robies prate, yet are not so blind
As to well with weens;
Then, through shaded glens,
Let me haste to my own—
My love alone—

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

Imprimis-old age is of two varieties

-premature, and that caused by the

lapse of time. Premature age, as en-

gendered by various mental and physi-

eal excesses, comes not within our

present notice. The principal charac-

teristics of old age, as demonstrated by

anatomical research, deposition of fib-

rinous, gelatinous, and earthly deposits

in the system. Every organ in the body

those ossific depositions. These earthly

salts, according to the researches of Dr.

man begins in a gelatinous and termin-

ates in an osseous (or bony) condition"

has been truly observed by a French

physician. From the cradle to the

grave a gradual process of ossification

is undoubtedly present; but after pass-

ing middle life, the ossific tendency

becomes more markedly developed.

until it finally ushers in senile decrepti-

tude. These earthly deposits in the

various organs during old age material-

SENILE DECAY.

60 suffer more or less from arterial os-

become cartilaginous, they consequent-

ly fail to propel the blood to its desti-

nations, this fluid being further ob-

structed by the ossified and contracted

In youth, on the other hand, nutri-

tion is perfectly carried out, there being

no blockages to impede the circulating

system upon the due performance of

Bearing the above facts in mind, we

plainly perceive that the real change

which produces old age is, in truth,

nothing more or less than a slow but

steady accumulation of calcareous mat-

causes of senile decay, it yet remains

for us to go still further and seek out

their origin. The two principal sources

of age are fibrinous and gelatinous sub-

stances; secondly, calcareous disposi-

tion. According to the recent research-

es of Mr. de Lacy Evans, the origin of

the former may undoubtedly be traced to the destructive action of the atmos-

phere oxygen. * * * Fibrine has been

said to contain 1.5 per cent. more oxy-

gen than albumen. Now, oxidation

converts albumed into fibrine, fibrine

Although unquestionable fibrine nour-

ishes the organs of our bodies by re-

pairing their waste, yet a great deal of

this substance accumulates in course of

time, lessening the caliber of the blood

vessels and therbey causing their indur-

itself being but an oxide of albumen.

Having arrived at the predisposing

ter throughout the system. * * *

which physical reparation depends.

condition of the arteries themselves.

of their respective functions.

impaired thereby.

Is the murmuring; roaring sea; Learn, I pray you, a lesson from me."

In waters uptossed,

'Many a lady, fair as a quoen,

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. M. MASON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, WILLIAMS, Of trees on the shore.
He calls ever are:

'Come love, my own love, hasten to me,'
And ever I hasten down to the sea."

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the kidneys as compounds of ammonia the blood, undue oxidation (waste and urea. There is always a continual tissues) is to a great extent prevented struggle progressing in our systems between accumulation and elimination, been advanced, according to the teach-

of atmospheric oxygen. The calcareous deposits never claim our attention, being proved by anatomical investigation to be peculiarly char-

acteristic of old age. In the human body water forms 70 per cent. of its aggregate weight; in fact there is not a single tissue which does not contain water as a necessary in gredient. Now water holds certain salts in solution, which become more or less deposited, notwithstanding the large proportion eliminated through the secretions. Nevertheless, it is only a matter of time before these minute ar- fence out the devil. ticles deposited by the blood have a marked effect in causing the stiffness in the ending. and ardity of advancing life. The reason why in early life the deposit of earthy salts is so infinitesimal is simply because they have not had time to accumulate. It is the old kitchen boiler which is found full of incrustations, not the new one, time not having been suf- fat one out of pocket. ficient for their deposit. M. Le Canu proved by analysis that human blood contains compounds of lime, magnesia and iron, averaging 2.1 in every 1,000 parts. This clearly demonstrates that in the blood itself are contained the earth salts, which gradually become deposited in the system.

DIET FOR OLD AGE.

Blood being made from the assimilation of food, it is therefore to food itself we must primarily look for the origin of these earthy deposits. Besides providing the requisite elements of nutrition, food contains calcareous salts, which, upon being deposited in the arteries, veins, and capillaries, become the proximate cause of ossification and old age.

In tones world-renowned.

The sea is my love, not the lily's," said she;
"My love, though so rough, right tender can
be." Having now traced the primary existence of calcareous matter to food itself, it is consequently a subject of no small moment to ascertain those varieties of dietetic articles containing these salts. As a matter of fact, everything be overcropped sadly-for to slight we eat does contain them to a greater or less degree. The cereals have been found most rich in earth salts; so bread itself, the so-called staff of life, except in great moderation, assuredly favors the deposition of these salts in the system. The more nitrogenous our food, the greater its percentage in calcareous matter; thus a diet composed principally of fruit, from its lack of pays bad money. It borrows hard nitrogen, is best adapted for suspending

ossific deposits. Moderation in eating must ever be of great value as an agent for retarding night, will eatch sleep by day. the advent of senility. Large enters during old age is especially prone to more rapidly bring about these ossific deposits have been found to consist food into the stomach than it is able to principally of phosphate and carbonate utilize or execrate, the result be naturof Luie, combined with other calcareous ally a more rapid blockage. According ABOUT A GOVERNMENT DOOR-KNOB C. T. B. Williams, F. R. S. "That it would appear that the following articles of food contained least of the earth's salts: 1. Fruits (chiefly owing to their lack of nitrogen). 2. Fish and poultry. 3. Young mutton and veal. Old mutton and beef from age contain a large quantity of earthy matter. DISTILLED WATER.

> It becomes self-evident, therefore, that living moderately, and as much as possible on a diet containing a minimum amount of earthy particles, is clearly more suitable in order to retard

ly interfere with the due performance old age and thereby prolong existence. Hence we find imperfect circulation The most rational treatment with a view in the aged, owing to the heart becomto retard old age is in the first place to ing partially ossifled, and the arteries endeavor as far as possible to counterocked with calcareous matter interact the excessive action of atmospheric fering with that free passage of blood oxygen; secondly, to retard the deposit upon which nutrition depends, so the of ossific matter and as far as possible repair of the body naturally becomes to dissolve the partially formed calcareous consecretions. Distilled water and diluted phosphoric acid are believed by Both Bichat and Baillie considered Mr. de Lacy Evans to have the desired effect. When considering their special that the great number of persons over action we cannot but fully coincide with sification. When the heart's valves

age by their combined chemical action. Now distilled water alone has a powrful action owing to its solvent properties, thereby dissolving and excreting the excess of earthy salts which otherwise would become blocked up in the system, gradually storing up those blockages which in time cause old age. The solvent properties of distilled water are so great per se that on distillation in vessels it actually dissolves small particles of them. Now the generality of waters contain more or less carbonate of lime, and are to be avoided, especially those from chalky soils, tending as they do to produce calcareous deposits. The action of distilled water as its absorptions into the blood is rapid; second, it keeps soluble those salts alalready existing in the blood, thereby precluding their undue deposit; third, t facilitates in a marked degree their elimination by means of execretion. After middle life a daily use of distilled water is highly beneficial to those desirous of retarding old age, and is also

a useful adjunct for averting stone in

the bladder and kidneys. TO CHECK OLD AGE. Lastly we have to deal with the special beneficial action of diluted phosphoric acid when mixed with distilled water it is perhaps the most powerful means known to science for suspending old age. Diluted phosphoric acid possesses the following merits. It prevents the accumulation of earthy salts and also facilitates their elimination. Secondly, by its great affinity for oxy-It therefore follows that, as time goes | gen these fibrinous and gelatinous deon (old age) fibrinous and gelatinous posits previously alluded to are held in dispositions become noticeable. Consequently, as fibrine is an oxidide of alagency, combined with distilled water, abeyance by its use. Thus by its double bumen, so also is gelatine an oxidide of we have a most valuable preventive fibrine, due to the action of oxygen on against the primary causes of old age, the fibrine deposited by the blood. A which its daily use holds in check. his beauty on ice-cream and chocolate

To sum up shortly what has already Thus it is that the fibrinous and gela- ings of modern science the most rational tinious accumulations of old age are and certain means of retarding old age chiefly traceable to the chemical action are by avoiding all foods rich in the three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about ten or fifteen drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful. Thus are the inimical salts held in so-Intion and their excretion daily affected. theft, he is given thir y-nine inshes on In Roman times the chiefs and nobles another great advantage, viz., that

FARMERS' PROVERBS.

Keep your hogs lean or the rogues Fence in your stock if you would

they cannot possibly do any harm

A gall for wand of mending is a gulley

When the laborer is asleep, then the grass is awake.

If you will cure the gall you will not have the gulley. A poor pig in hand is better than a and best friend."

Every stitch in an old shoe saves a penny in a new bill.

If the master is much at home the overseer is seldom abroad. A new hoop saves an old tub, but

new cider will burst an old barrel. A penny given to a coarse shoemaker. saves a pound to a fine doctor. They spin not, yet they are clothed-

they toil not, yet are they fed. Home weaving overgoeth, but that done from home lacketh filling. A weak fence makes a strong foe, but

firm stakes make firm friendship. He that tilleth very poor land sendeth good corn after worthless nubbings. coughs. Mend your shoes and break

your colds. Take care of the poor spots, and the rich spots will take care of themselves. He that works his crops badly will

work, is to make work. There are some who have an empty leaden p.ll with as much unconcern as meat house yet a full pot-an empty you would a dose of salts. They like to crib, yet a full oven.

quarrels. A sow that has lost her ears face death." should also lose her life. "Have ma Poor land receives good currency, but there?"

money, but pays bad paper. Fleas in a cabin will make grass in a corn field-for he that exiches fleas by

Provide fuel for the summer, and winter will take care of itself-for win-

likelihood, the initiatory steps were [Boston Herald. taken several months since to have it replaced. In the case of private property, when a knob is off a door, all the owner has to do is to buy a new one at a bardware store and put it on himself, or employ a builder to do it; but with a Government building it is far different. All applications for repairs have to go through a regular channel. In the first place, our Postmaster was probably required to have a drawing made of the proposed new knob, giving the front elevation and cross section, and make oath that the repairs were necessary for the efficient performance of the public service and preservation of a Government building. Next the papers had to be forwarded to Washington for approval by the Post-master-General, and the probability is, they were by him "respectfully referred" to the Secretary him as to their efficacy in retarding old of the Treasury, as the repairs required were in a building jointly occupied by the Postal and Revenue services. The next advance was probably for the papers to reach the office of the Supervising Architect, and if the drawings and specifications were found to be in accordance with the regulations, it is likely the contract for the knob would be awarded to the lowest bidder, the Government, of course, reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Should a hitch have occurred in the papers, however, and they should be returned "not approved," the replacement of the knob may be indefinitely postponed; or it might happen that the duty of replacing it would devolve upon beverage is briefly as follows: First, the new Post-master who would be appointed under the incoming administra-

P. S .- Since writing the above we have ascertained that the knob has been replaced. All honor to the indefatigability of our Richmond Post-master!-[Richmond Baton.

A friend of mine knew of a gentleman rected the dog once or twice during a on a table in the hall, and the next sis of the heart.' morning it was missing. It was soon afterward found concealed in an outcorrecting the dog. It was, however, my pay ten dollars more a month." again lost, but found hidden in another On watching the dog, he was actually seen to take the whip from the table and run away with it order again to

Theophrastus called beauty "a silent cheat." It is supposed that Theo. fed

CHOCTAW EXECUTIONS.

Indian Justice and How it is meted out-Heroism of the Doomed.

A recent sojourner among the Choctaw earth salts, and by taking daily two or Nation, in Indian Territory, said to a according to Meyrick, shoes made of reporter the other day: "Indian laws raw cowhide, with the hair turned outare more severe than the laws among ward and coming up to the ankles. the white people. If an Indian commits is still used in remote parts of Ireland. The means herein advocated have also the bare back, provided it is the first of Britain adopted, in addition to the offense. If it is his second offense, he sandals, the costly side-laced shoes of is given ninety-nine lashes, and, should their conquerers. The Anglo Saxon it be his third offense of stealing, he is cured by a throng. Princes and high 'stood up' and shot like a dog."

them for stealing !

"Yes, that's just what I mean, and it doesn't make any difference how small Vitalis speaks of them in the twelfth and you can see your gold right in front the theft may be, if it is his third offense, he is shot for it."

"Who does the shooting?" "Whoever the man to be shot may select. He generally c. coses his nearest

"How is the shooting conducted?" "Well, the man is first stripped to the waist. Then he stands up boldly, without being bound or propped up, and allows his executioner to make a

black spot on his breast directly over his heart. Then the executioner takes a big, navy revolver, steps back six or eight paces, takes deliberate aim at the through his victim's heart."

"Is the victim blindfolded?" "No, indeed; and, more than that he stands up bravely with his arms and gold and silver." shoulders thrown back, and chest expanded, and meets death without a sign of flinching. They think it the bravest act in life to stand up and show that ood corn after worthless nubbings. they are not afraid to die. They would rather be killed than branded as cowards. Why, they have no jails there at all, and an Indian accused of a crime never attempts to escape. I have known of several of these condemned to be shot, sho had been given the entire freedom of the Territory, and on the day fixed for the execution they turned up at the appointed hour, and took their little die game and have it recorded of them One bad sow will make many bad afterward that they were not afraid to

"Have many of them been shot out

"Oh, yes, there was one shot not long ago, but he was shot for committing murder. None have been shot for some time for stealing, but there's been many a one of them whipped the second berdiers and lansquenets began to wear any gold left just there. It was all time, and the next offense means them toward the end of the fifteenth thought to be worked out, but the death.

deposits, owing to having taken more ter is a tight overseer, but summer is interfere and try to put a stop to such inches, and after this period shoes bebarbarism?"

"Oh, no; what I have told you only their present form. People who have had business with commits a theft or a murder, he is tried our very efficient and polite Post-master, and punished by the United States may have wondered why a knob should authorities, for the Indians recognize be missing for so long a time on a door that they haven't the right to punish leading to his private office; but, in all a white man under their own laws .-

A LINE MAN'S YARN.

"I think it was in '64 or '5. I was working for a railroad company in Illinois at the time. On the day Lincoln was shot the wires broke in what was known as Bixel's woods, so me and another man wuz sent down to repair 'em. Of course, they wanted it done right off, cause they had to use wires. Jim, the fellow with me, took sick about neon and had to go home, leaving me alone in them dark woods to mend the wires. About dusk I got through with the job, and, Moses! didn't the light. ning snap! They wuz so anxious to telegraph about Lincoln's bein' shot, yer know. As I started to come down the pole I happened to look down on the ground under me, and saw an animal with glaring eyes cronching there. It wuz a panther-the biggest I ever seed. I thought I would wait awhile before going down. I crawled up to the crossarms agin' and waited till the moon came out. The panther waited too. 1 had no pistol with me, my only weapon wuz a common jack-knife. All this time the electricity wuz pourin' over them wires at a great rate. I could almost imagine what the messages wuz sayin' about the martyred President, but thought a devlish sight more 'bout that panther growling and scratching at the base of the pole. Every time his nails scraped it sent a chill up my back like a man has in the fever. Time went on; I waz awfully nervous, but I made up my mind that something had to be done. So I cut the wires, jined on some more, taking mighty good care not to touch 'em with my bare hands, and finally lowered a piece through which somebody wuz trying to send fourteen messages ter onct. Maybe you think it wa'nt right for me to cut them wires at sech a crisis, but it waz all as saved my hide, and don't you forget it. I felt who had a poodle dog possessed of more sorry 'cause I had to do it-but than than ordinary sagac'ty, but he was under wuz no other way. I stuck the wire little command. In order to keep him right into that panther's mouth. He in better order, the gentleman pur- tried once or twice to spit it out, and chased a small whip with which he corpawed feebly, but it did the business. rected the dog once or twice during a I jabbed it down his throat, and I've walk. On 'is return the whip was put always thought since he died from paraly-

"Did you fix the wires afterward?" "Yes, sir; and when the superintendbuilding, and again made use of in ent of the road heard of it he raised

> Magistrate, who has lately taken to himself a wig, severely-"H'm-I think I have seen you here before on a similar charge?"

Drunk and disorderly femalefurther effect of oxidation causes part of these substances to be decomposed, and subsequently eliminated through which its daily use holds in check. Hypophosphites are believed to exercise to be decomposed, a like action, as on becoming phosphates through fixing the oxygen from with another man.

which its daily use holds in check. Hypophosphites are believed to exercise to the substances to be decomposed, a like action, as on becoming phosphates through fixing the oxygen from with another man.

"No, your 'oner, s'ely me, never. The last time I was up before a bald-leaded old cove not a bit like ye!"—[Detroit Free Press.]

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

CURIOUS SHOES AND SABOTS.

on the history of shoes, as hardly any other article of apparel has undergone so many changes in shape and ornamentation, shows up more man's vanity and fashion's folly. The old Britons wore, ecclesiastical dignataries were them of "You don't mean to say they shoot gold stuff, with lattice pattern embroidery and pointed toes. This fashion of Pockets. pointed shoes lasted from the time of century, and says they were invented by some one who was deformed in foot. Shoes, with points made like a scorpion's tail, were called "Pigacise," and a you, and then when the evenin' comes courtier named Robert stuffed the and you count it up and find a hundred points of his shoes with tow, causing odd dollars just picked out o' the earth them to curl round like a ram's horna fashion which obtained for the inventor the name of "Cornada."

In the reign of Richard II., the length of the pointed boots and shoes increased to such an extent that they pulled out as it is counting over your embarrassed the wearers in walking. Their shoes and pattens," says Strutt, quoting from Camden, "are snouted black spot, and sends a bullet rashing and piked, more than a finger long, crooking upward, which they call 'crack- it don't give a man twice to think how owes,' resembling devil's claws, and hard up he is. fastened to the knees with chains of

stilts were also snouted and peaked, and in Stanislaus once, I was monkeying with the length of the peak for the lower a pard-Long Gus we called him-an' I classes was regulated by royal decree. picked up a clod to throw at him, just a The "snouts" of these crackowes were sometimes six inches long, and although Well, it just went to one side of Long reduced to more moderate dimensions Gus, and he sorter reached out his hand during the reigns of Henry IV. and his to catch it, an' it all broke in pieces, son, the fashion became again extraya- leavin' some in his hand. I expected gant under Henry VI., and the 'poul- he'd throw it back at me; but he didn't. aines," as the enormously long tood He just tossed it over in his hand careboots of that period were called, were less like, and then said he'd enough made the subject of prohibitory statutes | foolin'. So we walked on again. Next in the reign of Edward IV. Thus it mornin' Gus didn't say a word to me, was enacted that any shoemaker who but he just went off with his outfit to made for unprivileged commoners any the place where I'd thrown that clod at shoes or boots, the toes of which exceeded two inches in length, should for- An' I don't know how many thousands feit 20s. This had only the effect that he took out before he'd done with that fashion rushed to the opposite extreme, claim. As the clod broke in his hand and in the sixteenth century the shoes it laid bare a small nugget, may be as became as absurdly wide at the toe as large as a pea; he showed it to me afterthey had previously been tapering, ward, and he said it startled him so he These broad toed shoes seem to have very nigh called out an gave himself originated in Switzerland, where hal- away, as nobody supposed there was century. In the reign of Mary, the darned fools had gone by the richest gan to assume some resemblance to like kicking myself into the river 'n I

Turkey into Italy, and from Venice into as I thought when I threw it, but-England, shoes placed on a sort of stilt, clog or false heel of varying height. Thomas Coryate, in his "Crudities," 1611, says:-"They are so common in Venice that no woman whatsoever goeth without, either in her house or abroad. It is a thing made of wood and covered with leather of sundry colors, some with white, some red, some yellow; it is so called a chapiney, which they wear under their shoes. Many of them are curiously painted, some also of them guilt."

WHO WAS LOST OVERBOARD. deg, south and longitude 90 deg, east, and then the boughs began all of a along with a rough sea and moderate we gets a twenty-five pound keg of wind, but on the alarm of "man over- blastin powder and hanled it up the and four men. A search for the un- the keg away, and just heaved rocks the roughness of the sea he could not Then we lit the fuse and scrambled be discovered; but the boat steered to away as fast as we could. the spot where he was last seen.

Here they found him floating, but exhausted, clinging for dear life to the our heads, and the earth went all legs and wings of a huge albatross. The around the place. But it didn't blow bird had swooped down on the man the old tree up; not a cent. It just while the latter was struggling with the stood there as if nothin had happened waves, and attempted to peck him with its powerful beak. Twice the bird attacked its prey unsuccessfully, cheered and hollered an' felt we'd done being beaten off by the desperate sailor, battling with two enemies-the water and the albatross-both greedy and insatiable. For the third time the huge white form of the bird hovered over the seaman, preparatory to a final swoop. The bird eager for its meal, fanned its victim with its widespread wings. Suddenly a thought occured to him that the huge form so close to his face might become his involuntary rescuer. Quick as thought he reached up and seized the bird, which he proceeded to strangle with all his might.

The huge creature struggled with wings and paddled to free itself. In the contest the sailor was beaten black and blue, and cruelly lacerated, but he held his own, and slowly the bird quivered and died. The carcass fleated ightly on the waves, its feathers forming a comfortable support until he was

Are you going to follow the suggestions of the railway officials and adopt the mean time?" asked the watchmaker of Mr. Stubbins.

"Mean time?" No, indeed! My watch keeps mean time enough new."-[Milton News.

ought to change her name then.

UNCERTAINTIES IN MINING. An interesting book could be written

> A Forty-Niner's Experience in Missing the Richest Gold Finds

"I tell you what, sir"-It was an old forty-niner who spoke, as he sat with his feet on top of the hotel stove-"there ain't no life on God's earth as comes up to minin'; leastwise no life that I've struck, and I've tried a good many things, too. A man don't make money at it, not one man in five hundred; or, rather they get plenty, but they gamble it away in camps as fast as they get it, so when a region's petered out there probably ain't three men outside the bunks men and the saloonkeepers as have got a dollar in their

"But it's the fascination of it. Lor Rufus to that of Henry VII. Ordericus man, when you've struck it pretty rich of you, when you're pilin' it up every half hour o' the day, with a nugget now and again as big as a bullet to cheer that day-well there ain't nothin' like it. Then when you don't strike it rich you always think you're goin' to next day, an' it's just as exciting hearing other men tell in the evenin' what they own. Why, I've been three or four months at a time without making a dollar and without a cent in my pocket; but, Gee-Whittaker! the excitement of

"But there are times when a man don't know how to kick himself hard French pattens with wooden soles and enough; you bet he don't. It was down lump of earth that was lyin' handy, him, an' took \$250 out the first day. did then; why, if I'd only turned the in the sixteenth century, imported from | it was a sight too large to throw at once,

"But there was another time when I

felt like hurting myself right bad-

and so did all the other boys, I can tell

you. There were some two hundred of us in it, sir. An' we were all fools. It was one Fourth of July, down to Mokelumne, an' we wanted to do su'thin' to celebrate, an' we were pretty badly fixed for what to do. Well, after rakin round a bit we settled on an old tree-one of those sugar pines. The gold, ye know, used to lie along the bottem of the guches-or so we used to think-an nobody ever thought of going up the THE STRANGE ADVENTURE OF A SAILOR billiside to look for it, but just kept on working along the gulches. An' this sugar pine was some three hundred feet A singular story has been related to up the hillside, right away from where us by the master of the bark Gladstone, the gold was, it was a fine tree, as which arrived here from London, straight as whiskey for a hundred feet While the vessel was in latitude 42 or more, without a bough or a leat on it, a seman fell overboard from the tar- sudden. It stood out there all by itself board gangway. The bark was scudding like, an' we settled we'd blow it up. So board!" being given, she was rounded hill, an' sat to work to dig a hole under to, and the starboard lifeboat was the tree. We got as far under as we lowered, manned by the chief officer could for the tap-root and then stowed fortunate man was made, but owing to and earth on to it and beat it down hard. just believe it scattered those rocks some. Gee! but we had to look out for cept that the trunk was split up some twenty feet or so. Hows'ever, we all suthin' to celebrate, and then we went back and 'rahed around the camp,

"That as I've said was on the Fourth of July. Along to the end of September it might be, it rained-rained quite a sight that year, too. Well, after it'd been rainin' a bit a man called Harris _Jim Harris, as good for nuthin' a chap as you ever see, who couldn't work or do anything, and never washed out a dollar honestly in his life-chanced to come over that hill on his way to camp, and paused right by this ere pi'e as we'd tried to blow up. None of us had ever been up to the durned tree again, s'elp me Johnny Rodgers! if that rain hadn't gone and washed all the earth as the powder'd kicked up, an' this feller Harris just picked up \$60 as he stood there! That proved one of the richest leads in the whole Mokelumne, an here had we been washing away in gulches an' sayin' as there warn't no gold up the hil.sides. Warn't there! This fel.ow Harris go rich out of that, 'cos he never spent money like the rest of us, and was about the only man in camp as did get rich, I guess. I didn't, I know. But I tell you there wasn't one of us two hundred as wouldn't have taken it kindly if some Iowa is said to be out of debt. She first heard of what we'd done.—[New York Tribune.